

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1893.

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to decide whether he also was not legally elected. The secretary of the committee says: "We have plenty of evidence on hand to prove that repeating was the rule in a number of wards, and that five or six thousand votes were illegally cast. It will take a much less number of votes than that to elect Mr. Fishback, and we propose to contest the case, open the boxes and put the voters right. A committee has been appointed to arrange all preliminary matters in this respect, and notice of action will be served very shortly." According to the Globe-Democrat, all forms of fraud were brought into requisition—ballot-box stuffing, repeating, false counting and intimidation, and the police were the willing tools of crime. This makes the Republican victory the more emphatic.

A REPUTED SLANDER.

It has persistently been maintained by Commissioner Langdale and his newspaper organ that his policy of perverting the monument is opposed by only a few contentious persons and cranks who have neither character nor influence, and who are soldiers who "have made a war record since the fighting was over."

The action of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army at Evansville should put an end to this sort of criticism. Take the four members of the monument commission who protested against the Langdale report. General Carnahan has for several years been the successful head of the largest uniformed and disciplined body of citizens in the United States. Mayor Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, is the Mayor of that city, and a man generally respected for ability and sound judgment. Ex-Mayor McMaster, of this city, enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, because he is a conservative and intelligent man. Captain Layman has the reputation of being an honorable and capable business man. If Mr. Langdale and his champions are held in as high esteem by the people who know them, as are the men here named, they are fortunate. In the respective stations in which they volunteered to serve their country, they did their duty and received an honorable discharge; consequently, to stigmatize them as "soldiers who have made a war record since the war," as has been done by the Langdale organ, is an insult for which no apology can be accepted. They are not cranks, nor are they men who delight in contention. At the Evansville encampment, sustaining the report of the gentlemen above named, were such men as D. N. Foster and Hon. J. B. White, of Fort Wayne; C. J. Murphy, Senator McCutcheon and Captain Myerhoff, of Evansville; Jasper Packard and George Koch, of New Albany; Gil R. Stormont, of Princeton; ex-United States Marshal Dunlap; Dr. J. Y. Hitt, of Greensburg; W. H. Mull, of Rockville; G. W. Kimball, of Mount Vernon; W. M. Cockrum, of Oakland City; Jasper E. Lewis, of South Bend; G. W. Miller and M. C. Rankin, of Terre Haute; T. A. Henning, of Rockport; Ben Starr, of Richmond; W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette. Are these men cranks and disputatious persons whose opinions have no weight in their own communities? Are such men as Dr. Mull, of Rockville, who bears a half dozen battle scars and who carries a confederate bullet in his body, to be known as those who were "soldiers after the war"? The truth is, every organized body of veterans of the war for the Union in Indiana which has expressed an opinion, except two or three small ones, has declared against the Langdale perversion of the monument. In the face of such facts, it may be declared, by the Langdale organ that "the Grand Army is a burden like unto the grasshopper," as expressing its own sentiments, but it cannot truthfully say, after the action of the Indiana Encampment, that the Mexicanizing of the monument is opposed only by a few non-influential cranks and soldiers who have made war records since Lee's surrender.

TEARS AND CRIME.

It is fortunate for the community that laws for the punishment of criminals are based upon abstract principles of right and justice, and not upon maudlin sentiment and the theory that the offense varies in degree according to the social standing or personal attractions of the perpetrator. Law considers crime as such, and prescribes the penalty without reference to the character or status of the person committing it. If this were not so the inequalities in the administration of justice would be far greater than now, and, if the tendencies of the time are any indication, the offenders who deserve the severest punishment would escape with the least. There are, of course, gradations of culpability in the commission of crimes of every sort, and courts are expected to take proper cognizance of this in applying legal penalties; but in the popular mind there is a curious lack of discrimination in estimating this culpability, and in so far as courts can be influenced by popular feeling the cause of right and morality suffers. This singular disposition to establish a false measure for moral obliquities has illustrations without number.

The case of Carlyle Harris, of New York, soon to be executed for the murder of his wife, is an example. Mr. Harris was "well born," he is educated, intelligent, a "gentleman," and handsome; therefore, it is argued, his mental sufferings must be greater than those of a common brute of a murderer, and he deserves clemency. Nearer home is another example. Lawyer McFee committed forgery. Forgery is one of the most contemptible of crimes, and he indulged in it in order to pay gambling debts. The act was accompanied by no extenuating circumstances. Notwithstanding all this, a vast amount of sympathy has been manifested for Mr. McFee. It has been said of him in public and private that because of his education, ability and standing it was hardly probable that he would be made to pay the legal penalty of his crime. When this expectation failed, and he came into court on Friday to plead guilty, there was a tearful display of sympathy and emotion. The court room was fairly flooded with tears, and all

who spoke in the prisoner's behalf testified to his intelligence and previous high character. Even the public prosecutor was so moved by the spirit of the occasion as to recommend him to mercy by expression of the opinion that to a man of the social standing, education and refinement of the defendant the minimum punishment allowed by the statute would be far greater than the maximum punishment to most persons called to answer a similar charge. This is a false sentiment, based on pure assumption. There is nothing to show that a man of high education and respectable social connections has keener sensibilities or a more tender conscience than one less highly favored in the matter of intellectual culture. But, even if this were the case, and whether it is true or not, the measure of his responsibility is not lessened. On the contrary, and in direct opposition to the emotional opinions of tearful sympathizers, the greater the offender's intelligence and the higher his standing in the community the greater is his crime, because his influence is wider. To condone or excuse his act on this ground is to lessen its heinousness in the eyes of others who may be tending in the same direction. Crime should be made odious, and the way to make it so is to punish the offender according to the measure of his guilt, and not to weep maudlin tears over him. It is one thing to have a human pity for the man whose footsteps slip and for all innocent persons who suffer with him, and quite another to seek to save him from the legal consequences of his fall. Every rascal is entitled to pity, but the ignorant man who steals a chicken because he is hungry should not have less than the "gentleman" who robs his neighbor by signing his name to a check.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT AND THE EDITOR.

The Washington Post rises in defense of the Washington correspondent against the editorial critics of outside papers who do not choose to regard such correspondents as infallible. After asserting that Washington correspondents are able and conscientious men, which nobody disputes, it adds:

It is frequently the case that the managing editor, who spends the greater portion of his time on one of the top floors of a high building, conceives the idea that he is better acquainted with the situation in Washington and the trend of public sentiment in general than the correspondent who daily mingles with the men who conduct the affairs of state. In this the metropolitan editor is as badly mistaken as his rural contemporary, and the most humble newspaper correspondent in the city of Washington is prepared to give both of these critics valuable points on the subject.

The Post evidently misunderstands the character of the criticisms it finds concerning the correspondents and their lucubrations. No intelligent person can doubt that the Washington correspondent knows more of what is going on in Washington than does the managing editor, say of a New York paper; that is what the correspondent is there for. When he confines himself to an account of what is going on he is fulfilling his mission, and the nearer he comes to accuracy the more highly valued are his services. It is when the Washington correspondent drops into statesmanship that the managing editor has a right to protest. As a matter of course, everybody who lives in Washington six months absorbs statesmanlike qualities from the very air, but, as a rule, such views are not particularly valuable to the outside world. Perhaps it is the close proximity to the professional statesman that warps their ideas; at all events, the political opinions expressed by the residents of Washington, correspondents included, are apt to be of a character to make the judicious and, if, through the oversight or indiscreet charity of the managing editor, these opinions are allowed to appear in print, there is an invariable necessity for allowing them before a great length of time. It is this disposition of the correspondent to bluntness views and to tell what is going to happen that causes the managing editor much distress of mind. If the Washington reporter would curb this tendency and adhere strictly to a record of facts he would give the greatest possible satisfaction, for it is but a weak tribute to say that he is unequalled in the pursuit of facts, and that no news worth having can possibly escape him.

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

The managers of the Ohio river railroads connecting with Chicago in their world's fair circular make an unjust discrimination against Indianapolis. They announce that "stop over" will be granted at Evansville, Louisville or Cincinnati, provided certain conditions imposed are complied with, and then they go on as follows:

Lines between Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville and Chicago have agreed that all tickets issued on account of the world's fair will be honored only for continuous passage between their terminals, and no stop-over privileges will be granted at intermediate points.

If "stop over" is permitted at Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville, why not give an equally important, and, this year, a more important city, the same favor? Why this apparently unjust discrimination against Indianapolis? Do the managers propose to deny the thousands of veterans of the Grand Army who would like to attend the National Encampment and the world's fair upon one ticket the privilege they extend to all other people coming to their lines at three other points? Before the encampment hundreds of men will desire to visit Indianapolis to make arrangements for their friends, while during the encampment thousands will expect to stop over at Indianapolis two or three days. Why not make provision to enable people to stop over in the city they desire to visit rather than in one where they do not care to stop? Why compel those who would stop over at Indianapolis to stop over at Cincinnati and come to Indianapolis and return to Cincinnati before pursuing their journey? It is known here that a large number of people desire to stop over at Indianapolis before going on to the world's fair—why not make arrangements for them to do so as well as at other cities? It may be that the managers will, in due time, make

special rates for the encampment which will be so favorable that those who attend can afford to purchase tickets from Indianapolis to Chicago and return. If this is the case the announcement should be made at an early day. As it now stands, the arrangement seems like a marked and unjust discrimination against Indianapolis.

PRESIDENT DOLE, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as chief executive of the provisional government of Hawaii, is reported as saying, just before Commissioner Blount's arrival on the islands, that the delay of the United States in acting on the annexation proposition was proving very injurious to business interests, and could not be permitted to continue much longer. When asked if the question of appealing to England for annexation had been considered he thought for a few moments before replying, and then said: "We have considered the possibility of such a move. I do not wish to say, however, that we are threatening the United States, or anything like that. Our proposition has been made to the government at Washington, and is still open to them, but I wish to reiterate that a long delay would be dangerous in the extreme." If the Hawaiians desire annexation to England they have only to signify as much by cable, and the British flag would be floating there in less than twenty-four hours. A little lamb like that would be swallowed by the British lion at a mouthful.

WHY only twenty-two out of nearly three thousand women voters in Kansas City, Kan., rallied around Mrs. Anna Potter, the only female candidate for Mayor, it is impossible to say, but there is some reason to suspect that the eight thousand, or thereabouts, who voted against her, knew what they were doing. As all events, by so voting they seem to have saved their bacon, to speak after the vulgar commercial manner of a town whose chief industry is pork-packing. One evening since election Mrs. Potter had some business with the City Council, about her sidewalk, and walked in during the session and made her speech without permitting any interruptions. Then she departed, and on her way out told the chief of police that she always stood up for her rights.

"Why, this morning," she said, "I broke an umbrella over a man's head because he tried to override me. Wasn't I right?" The record is silent as to what the chief of police replied, but he undoubtedly agreed with her in haste. It was the only safe course, especially if she had her umbrella with her at the time. But think what a Mayor Mrs. Anna Potter would have made! No man would have had any rights which any woman would have been bound to respect if they happened to conflict with her rights. For a man to put his head up would have been an invitation to hit it. Although there are eight thousand male voters in the town to three thousand of the feminine persuasion, the eight thousand would not have dared to call their souls their own with Mrs. Potter at the fore.

For, of course, she would put none but women on guard, and how could even a multitude of peaceful men hope to stand up in the face of a force of women bent on looking after their own rights and armed with aggressive umbrellas? They could not do it, and would tamely surrender. The men of Kansas City were voting for the enfranchisement and safety of their own sex when they voted against Mrs. Anna Potter.

The Republican State Editorial Association, at its meeting in this city, accepted the invitation of the World's Press Congress, and resolved to attend in body. The National Editorial Association meets in Chicago, May 16. This meeting will be followed by the World's Press Congress, which convenes in Chicago, May 22. It is desired that all Republican editors who will attend the congress write to J. A. Kemp, secretary, Salem, Ind., at an early date, secure the membership certificate of the state association, and express their intention, and then they may secure benefits and favors during their stay in Chicago and their visit to the world's fair. The annual membership dues in the association are \$1, and if this has not been paid for 1893, should accompany request for certificate of membership. Further notices will be given by circulars.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

The City Council of Louisville, Ky., has ordered an election to determine if \$1,000,000 in bonds shall be donated to secure the location of the State capital there, the election to be held on the 25th inst., and the citizens of Frankfort are trembling for fear the prestige of their city will depart.

In the city of Lemars, in Iowa, the Mayor, whose police judge, gives those who are before him a second time for drunkenness the choice of ten days in the street with ball and chain, or a course of treatment by bichloride of gold. The first subject chose the alternative of a dose of appetite destroyer.